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The reviewer is a peace advocate and a strong admirer of the work of the Hague conferences, but he seriously doubts the wisdom of indiscriminate and exaggerated praise of their achievements. It may be that the "Hague conferences are to international law what the industrial revolution of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was to human industry," but why claim for these conferences the solution of problems and the accomplishment of results which they have not even seriously undertaken?

It is at least questionable whether the Hague conferences have "canalized warfare" or very stringently "cribbed, cabined, and confined the belligerent," or whether the "advance registered" by them "in curbing those modern demons of the sea"—otherwise known as submarine mines—has been very appreciable. The Hague conventions dealing with the "knotty problems of the rights of neutrals on land and sea" are very defective and inadequate, and aerial warfare has in no wise been prohibited even until the end of the next conference, as claimed on pp. 14 and 37. In a word, it must be said that the address treating of "The Achievements of the two Hague Conferences" is very uncritical.

Dr. Hull's addresses are those entitled "The Abolition of Trial by Battle" and "The International Grand Jury." These constitute a valuable contribution to the literature of the peace movement. In a brief essay on "International Police vs. National Armaments," he exposes the "false and pernicious analogy implying that armaments are equivalent to police forces." Much useful information may be found in the essays on "The Instrumentalities" and "Literature of the Peace Movement."

The work contains some good phrases and characterizations. For example, Dr. Hull calls Theodore Roosevelt the "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde of the Peace Movement" and speaks of the "barracks philosophy of peace." If "two great Americans, Elihu Root and Joseph H. Choate, were the Moses and Aaron who led the second conference into the path toward the promised land," Philander Chase Knox has probably disappointed the hope of the author that he would prove to be the "Joshua" capable of leading us across the Jordan.

On the whole, Dr. Hull's little book is both a source of gratification and disappointment. The addresses are very uneven, though it must be said that even the disappointing features of the work are not wholly devoid of interest.

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WILSON, WOODROW. *The New Freedom*. Pp. viii, 294. Price, \$1.00. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1913.

This is a book which would be worth reading even if it were not the work of the President of the United States. Mr. William Bayard Hale has taken the more suggestive portions of President Wilson's campaign speeches, many of them extemporaneous, and put them together so well that they make a consecutive book. The title suggests well enough the central theme. The speeches themselves were read day by day as the papers reported them, and so it would be waste of time to undertake a summary of contents, in a brief note. Some general comments, and mention of a few details must suffice.

One is tempted to institute comparison with Mr. Wilson's earlier works, and to judge the book as a scientific contribution. Obviously the comparison is unfair. It is as a collection of campaign speeches that the book must be judged. Such overstatements as this (p. 35): "Laws have never altered the facts; laws have always necessarily expressed the facts," would be subject to criticism in a treatise; in an extemporaneous speech they are to be taken as merely an emphatic statement of a principle which a popular audience would see most clearly if it were not too carefully qualified. It is surprising, however, how few illustrations of this sort one finds, surprising how accurately the scholar has spoken in the easy phrase of the campaigner. As compared with other records of campaign speeches, the book must take high rank.

Some of Mr. Wilson's speeches were criticized in the campaign because inaccurately reported, and the volume is welcome for its corrections of these points. Thus, Mr. Wilson was criticized for having said that the best government is that which does the least governing. Reference to pp. 283-284 shows that he said it only for the purpose of qualifying it in the manner which the student of his scientific writings would expect.

The following passage expresses the spirit of the book better than anything else: "I feel nothing so much as the intensity of the common man. I can pick out in any audience the men who are at ease in their fortunes: they are seeing a public man go through his stunts. But there are in every crowd men who are not doing that—men who are listening as if they were waiting to hear if there were somebody who could speak the thing that is stirring in their own hearts and minds. It makes a man's heart ache to think that he cannot be sure that he is doing it for them" (p. 104). But the appeal is not alone to the moral nature of the common man. Mr. Wilson believes that the captain of industry is not impervious to the moral awakening of the country, exhorts him as well as warns him, and points humorously to the change that took place in the big corporations of New Jersey during his administration—"it was like a Sunday school, the way they obeyed the laws."

In the main, the book deals with general principles. Ends to be sought are made clear; ways and means, as a rule, are made less definite. But the reason is clear. Mr. Wilson was in a happy position in the campaign. His election was as sure as anything human could well be. By leaving his program somewhat indefinite, he gave himself additional time for consultation and reflection, and for the wisdom that comes with the further developments in the facts that he has to deal with. Few Presidents indeed have entered the office with so small a load of *impedimenta* not merely of political promises, but also of detailed policies. While this may have detracted from the interest of the speeches in some measure, there can be little question as to the wisdom of the course. But there are many more definite statements than the newspaper reports led one to think.

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